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uncommon. "The spike as to form and imbrication of the scales is much as in *S. tenuis*, *S. compressus*, etc.; but the achenium, with its several longitudinal ribs and delicate transverse lineation, is upon the plan of that of *S. acicularis*. From Torrey's *Emplectocladus fasciculatus*, and two or three other species, a sub-order of *Prunus*, *Emplectocladus*, is formed. A synoptical table of *Chanactis*, D C., is given in connection with a new species, *C. attenuata*, from Arizona. Mr. E. L. Green, who has removed to California, has already detected there several of the new species enumerated.—5. The New York *Tribune*, Feb. 1st, contains a very surprising account, by Mrs. Mary Treat, of Vineland, N. J., of the carnivorous use of the supposed float-bladders of *Utricularia*.—6. From Prof. G. C. Swallow, State Geologist of Missouri, we have received (1) Geological Report of S. W. Branch of Pacif. R. R., 1859, with a catalogue of Trees and Shrubs; (2) Report of the Commissioners of Statistics of the State of Missouri, also with a catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, and Vines, 1867; (3) Report of the Curators of the State University, including the Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1874.

§ 7. **Chicago Botanical Gardens.**—Sixty acres have been set apart in the South Park of Chicago for a Botanic Garden, and Mr. H. H. Babcock, the Director, solicits contributions, "especially of seeds, cuttings, living plants, and herbarium specimens."

§ 8. **Torrey's Peak.**—All botanists are interested in the perpetuity of this name, but as there is another local designation, some anxiety has been manifested as to the probability of the latter prevailing over that given by Dr. Parry. In view of this apprehension the President of our Club wrote to Prof. Hayden, of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories, who in reply states that there is no possibility of Dr. Torrey's name being superseded by any other. It has priority of date, and is on all the maps of the survey.

§ 9. **Poisoning by *Cypripedium*.**—Prof. H. H. Babcock, in a communication to *The Pharmacist*, Chicago, January, 1875, states that, being especially susceptible to poisoning by *Rhus Toxicodendron*, he for several years took every precaution against it. He not only was careful to avoid contact with the plant, but would not collect specimens of other plants growing near the *Rhus*, and went so far as to avoid handling fresh specimens gathered by others for fear these had been in contact with it. Notwithstanding all this, he found that late in May or early in June of each of several successive years he was so severely poisoned as to be confined to his room for several days, his face presenting the appearance usual in poisoning by *Rhus*. Upon referring to his field notes, he found that each season the poison manifested itself the day after he had collected either *Cypripedium spectabile*, or *C. pubescens*, and feels quite convinced that in his case the unpleasant effects were due to these heretofore unsuspected plants. Prof. H. asks for experiment to determine if his view is correct. Have any of the readers of the BULLETIN any observations bearing upon the matter?

G. T.

§ 10. **Spiraea Aruncus.**—This plant grows abundantly in the "Green river country," Kentucky. Both Gray and Wood (Botanist and Florist) describe it as "calyx, without bractlets" (Gray), "bract-